

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866.

The French Exposition of 1857.

The idea of having a Grand Exhibition, at which all the industries of all the nations of the globe might be placed side by side and compared, originated about the year 1850. In conformity with the formation of this index to the advancement of the age, the first World's Fair was held in London in 1851. At it all of the people of the Old World were represented, and, to a limited extent, the inventions of the New had a place. Our Government neglected to take any part in the scheme, and left us either without any proof of our science, or else compelled us to rely on the enterprise of individuals. A few leading citizens sustained the national honor, and forwarded our inventions to the Exhibition. Of the result of this action, General Banks said, with truth, in his recent speech, that "every one will agree with me in stating, so far as the Government was then represented in the Exhibition of 1851, it was not only a failure, but a disgraceful failure, and that it was only the marvellous and unexpected skill and power of our citizens, our own unknown mechanics, that saved the United States from utter disgrace."

In 1852 the same idea again brought forth its fruit, and the "World's Fair" in London was the result. We were not represented in that vast palatial assemblage of the products of the minds of the greatest of mankind. The terrible civil war which was then rending our land occupied all the attention of the people, and with the exception of a few individuals, America had no place in that magnificent collection. Again, in 1853, was held a similar exhibition at Hamburg, but the same cause which kept us from engaging in the London Fair of the previous year, acted as a hindrance to our representation at Hamburg.

And now we come to the fourth and, probably, the grandest affair of the kind of which we can form a conception. The Emperor of France being desirous of not only rivaling, but surpassing Great Britain, issued, last year, an invitation to all the nations of the earth to send their inventions, fruits, plants, and merchandise to Paris, for in June, 1857, he purposed having the grandest exhibition of all the inventions and products of the world which has ever been collected in one spot. In order to prepare for this great event, Napoleon has appropriated 20,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000) to fit up a building worthy of the magnitude of the enterprise, on the Champ de Mars. The building is to cover thirty-six acres, and is to be elliptical in form. A portion of the vast space is allotted to each nation, and in due course of time America has received 30,000 feet, of which 20,000 is for passage-ways, and 10,000 for the exhibition. By this allotment we come eighth in the scale of nations, in accordance with the size presented. It requires but a moment's inspection to see the utter insignificance of the space; but as Congress has passed a special appropriation for the enlargement of the room, we may anticipate a full accommodation for all the varied articles which Yankee ingenuity will send forth for the examination of the Old World.

Taking all together, the promises and prospects of the great exhibition, we think we are justified in predicting that it will be one of the most magnificent collections of the kind has ever been made. If we glance for a moment at one of the subdivisions into which the plan is separated, we can form an estimate of the amount to be seen, and the length of time required to see it. The first department will be devoted to works of art. It will be composed of all the magnificent relics of past ages, which have been for centuries the wonder and admiration of all connoisseurs of art. RAFAEL and ANGELICO will be represented side by side with all the more modern of their brothers. The old baronial castle will send its choice gems, the Italian monastery will contribute its invaluable possessions, and there will be collected in one small space all of the works the sight of which generally takes hundreds of miles of travel, thousands of dollars of cost, and years of examination. The attraction thus afforded cannot be adequately estimated. For, to examine the galleries of paintings alone would consume years, and draw to the great centre of European life the countless multitude of art pilgrims who throng around all the leading products of the pencils of the ancient masters.

When we think that combined with this will be all the other departments, each equally complete in its way, we are not surprised when we hear of parties being already made up to leave our shores for the purpose of attending this wonderful assemblage of all the valuable and useful products of the earth. We have cause to congratulate our readers that Congress has appropriated the sum of \$300,000 to cover the necessary expenses of our people in forwarding goods and preparing for their reception. Yet this miserable pittance was not granted without the exhibition of that unbecoming which is disgraceful to our legislators. A sturdy though insignificant opposition was maintained, and a spirited debate was the result. In order to show the

ideas held by some of the duties of a scientific commission, ten of whom it has been decided to send, in order that they may prepare a work giving us the codified results of the exposition, we will quote from the speech of Hon. E. B. WASHBURN, of Illinois:—"He (Mr. Washburn) would like to see his distinguished friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) appointed as a Commissioner, because, with his great intelligence, his gravity of manner, and his splendid deportment, he would do the country infinite credit at the French Court. If he (Mr. Banks) would put on a swallow-tailed coat, a white cravat, and knee-breeches, he would flourish in the saloons of the Tuileries equal to any Frenchman in Paris. (Laughter.) It would be, he said, a very grand and comfortable thing for the gentleman (Mr. Banks) to be there at the public exhibition. He could go and take his breakfast at the Trois Freres, or at Verry's, in the Palais Royal. He could dine at the Maison Doree, on the Boulevard des Capucines, and he could walk with the ladies in their teams at the Jardin des Fleurs equal to the best of them. Then he could go to the Cafe Anglaise and get a petit souper. (Laughter.)"

The laborious duties thus depicted were modified by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND in his reply:—"I trust that he (Mr. Washburn) will go back to Paris and present himself as the greatest exemplar of the American Republic for seventy-five years has produced. I venture to say that if he will go there attended by the full panoply of his eloquence, and winding the American flag around him, will there make such a speech as he made to us to-day, his accomplishments will astonish Europe as Europe has never been astonished before. I do not know that it is fair to ask him to volunteer, but in that particular line we will find no scientific commissioner who can do so much justice to his evident conception of the duties of such a commissioner as himself. (Laughter.)"

The eloquent speech of General Banks, however, secured the passage of the needs appropriation, and as an evidence of the good results likely to flow from our being well represented, we quote a passage from Mr. Banks' address:—"In the way of peace, and for the purpose of averting war, there is and there can be no act of the American Government so important as this. I can scarcely doubt that the Emperor of France desires war with this country. One who sits upon a bayonet has a sharp sword, and cannot rest quiet long. But Napoleon and the other rulers of Europe must satisfy the people of their respective Governments that they have an easy task and a sure end. While he has the power to represent America by rhinoceros, and France by a crocodile, the people have no medium of instruction except through his representations. But in this industrial theatre of nations, the voice of rulers will not be more potent than that of the people. The thin and deceptive veil of diplomacy which has been hanging between Governments and the people for centuries, and which is responsible for the injustice of nations, will be lifted, and the people of Europe will understand the people of America.

"God, in His providence, in this, the greatest of all providences, has given to the democracy of America an opportunity to speak face to face with the democracy of Europe. The products of industry constitute the language of labor; it is a universal tongue; every man will comprehend it. And when they shall have seen for themselves the results of our war and capacity in peace, they will make known to the rulers of the European world that the people of this country are to be preferred as friends rather than as enemies. Thus, in the mere matter of peace and war, in preserving our relations with the Governments of other nations upon a proper basis, and in the means of defending our rights, a just representation is the best possible appeal we can make."

A Needed Asylum.

It is a common observation that within the last four or five years intemperance has increased in this country beyond precedent. Temperance societies have, no doubt, done much good in preventing many from using alcoholic liquors at all, and in reclaiming others who might otherwise have proceeded to incurable excess. But there is a class of persons whose cases are beyond the reach of voluntary pledges of abstinence. There is a certain point at which intemperance becomes a mania. The victim loses self-control, and is really irresponsible. The passion for drink has, then, become a disease which must be medically treated, just as we deal with ordinary insanity. The patient requires to be put under restraint; subjected to physical and moral discipline; and cannot be trusted with his personal liberty until by means of abstinence and a curative regimen he has recovered that sound, healthful tone of body and mind which either corrects a morbid appetite or enables him to resist it by the strength of his will.

This is no new theory. It has long been asserted and explained in the writings of many eminent physicians, and it is a gratifying fact that society has begun to recognize this doctrine of physiology in the shape of reformatory institutions for the reclamation of the drunkard. How far such means are adapted to effect the end is yet to be proved. Actual experiment does not inform us whether any system of restraint and sanative ministrations can perfectly or permanently cure the cravings of the confirmed inebriate, and restore his self-command. But there is good reason to hope that results will justify, in some considerable measure at least, experimental movements in this direction. The wonderful progress that has been made in the management of mental insanity since the first rude attempt, encourages the belief that benevolent zeal in behalf of a kindred disorder may, by feeling its way gradually, with the light of science and observation, accomplish much more than we now suppose to be practicable.

But should it be found that intemperance, treated in this way, cannot be effectually cured; if protracted and intelligent experiment with every variety of case should show that the taste for intoxicating drink cannot be overcome radically and finally by any such methods as those contemplated in the foundation of asylums for the cure of dipsomania, yet it is of importance, both to the drunkard and to society, that he should be saved from and in spite of himself, even if it should be necessary to shut him up from temptation, and cut him off completely by prison walls from the infernal poisons that must otherwise destroy his life and his soul. Liberty to a man who is not a free moral agent, who cannot resist a habit or a taste that renders him a nuisance to himself, a terror to his family, and a nuisance to the public, is a right that is virtually forfeited and ought to be taken away

by the law. It is better that such a person should drag out his days in confinement under kindly supervision, and in comparative bodily comfort and health, than be allowed to go reeling about the world in beastly drunkenness, disgracing himself, distressing his friends, and shocking the sensibilities of everybody.

No better expedient for the correction of the evil of which we speak could be devised than a house of industry where all the proper restraints could be enforced, the needed moral and physical influences be brought to bear upon each patient, and the labor of his hands be applied to defraying the expenses of the institution. This would accomplish at once three very important objects, to wit—it would relieve society from a nuisance, subject a person who cannot control himself to wholesome reformatory government, and relieve the public from one principal source of the heavy charges now imposed on it for the support in almshouses, prisons, and hospitals of the thousands of individuals whose habits of intemperance have either immediately or in some indirect manner thrown into such places. The matter is now attracting the earnest attention of eminent professional men and philanthropists in Europe, and is also eliciting much sympathy in this country. The Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton, New York—one of the most magnificent institutions of its kind in the world—contains several thousand patients, and yet has more applications for admission than it can accommodate. Philadelphia has won an enviable reputation for many valuable measures of improvement with regard to prison discipline and other charitable objects. It ought not, therefore, to be behind other cities in making suitable provision for the reformation of a class of unfortunates and an evil which, in their claim upon charitable sympathy and legislative concern, far above most other matters which have already received the care of statesmen and the bounty of private benevolence.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF DESERTERS.

The action of the Democratic members of our State Legislature on the bill to disfranchise all persons who, during the war, had failed to report for duty at the notified time, has placed the whole Democratic party in an awkward position. When the law came before the Senate for adoption, the entire portion of that body who hold opposition sentiments, not content with singly recording their votes against this most just enactment, conferred together and entered a protest on the journal in opposition to the action of the majority. The singular interest taken in the fate of the bill by the Democratic members makes it evident that it would be to the advantage of that party should its defeat be secured. Consequently it is evident that the votes of these disfranchised men are confidently counted upon as part of the support of the party which befriended them. The position in which it is thus placed is such as would drive every true-hearted soldier from his ranks, had they not left it before. Those men who have fought bravely for years to secure the triumph of the Union are asked to vote side by side with the skulkers and cowards who, fearing to face the enemy, fled to hide with women, or seek safety in Canada. What soldier would be willing to fight in a civic battle on the same side as those who feared to fight with him on the field of martial strife?

The principle is thus virtually declared by the Democracy, that they hold deserters and refugees are entitled to the same privileges as those who have served with faithful zeal in the service of their country. It only required such an addition to the platform to drive every soldier and every soldier's friend away from the party which seeks to shield in its bosom cowards, deserters, and bounty-jumpers.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CITIZEN.—We have to add another mortuary notice to the long list of our city for the past few weeks. Mr. REESE D. FELL, long and favorably known in our business circles, died at his residence last evening after a brief but painful illness. His malady was the prevalent one, pneumonia. Mr. FELL was best known as a stock and bill broker, and was long engaged in that business in Philadelphia. He was noted for his uprightness, tact, and enterprise. Few men were more widely known in Philadelphia, and in his death the community loses one of its best citizens, and a man who took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the interests of the city. Mr. FELL died in the sixty-third year of his age, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Advertisement for 'THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY' by Dr. J. W. Poland, featuring 'WHITE PINE COMPOUND' and 'THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES' for various ailments like Sore Throat, Colds, and Diabetes.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WILL BE SOLD AT CHAMPION'S BAZAAR. Race Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, TO-MORROW, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. FORTY-FIVE HORSES, Suited to Harness and Saddle. ALSO, THIRTEEN MULES, From 6 to 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects, and sold only to close an estate. It. R. B. CHAMPION, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RECONSTRUCTION. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Tickets, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. MARCH 20, Subject—"HABIT." MARCH 21, Subject—"TEMPERANCE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. MARCH 20.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—"RECONSTRUCTION." MARCH 21.—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—"HABIT."

GO TO THE BEAUTIFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT. Patriotic, Sentimental, and Athletic character, will be recited. TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers: Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, on TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 424 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to one hundred thousand dollars.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANIA AND NORFOLK RAILROAD COMPANY have the pleasure to announce that FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable, except of taxes, commencing on TUESDAY, EVENING, MARCH 20, 1866, at a quarter before 6 o'clock. Address to be delivered to J. R. B. BEADLE, D. D., Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, and others, 319 N. 2d St.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION. TAKE NOTICE.—THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of this Association will be held at the Church in Chestnut Street, on TUESDAY, EVENING, MARCH 20, 1866, at a quarter before 6 o'clock. Address to be delivered to J. R. B. BEADLE, D. D., Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, and others, 319 N. 2d St.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the LUMBERTON OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 424 N. 11th Street, on MONDAY, APRIL 9, at 10 o'clock P. M. J. C. POWELL, Secretary.

Z. KING JONES, M. D., FORMERLY Surgeon U. S. Volunteers for four years, has resumed practice at No. 1633 Calowick Street, J. 3 1/2 ft. 1/2

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, the only perfect dye. No scalp-itching, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, ALBANY, N. Y. Regenerating Extract of Hair restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. JUST PUBLISHED—BY THE PHYSICIAN OF THE PHILADELPHIA, THE FIFTEENTH EDITION of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CABINET MAKER, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His table is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, &c., &c., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.—DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling House, No. 190 Wallace street, 12 1/2 ft. 1/2. Apply to J. B. RHOADS, No. 829 ARCH STREET.

GOFFERING MACHINES. A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY ISAAC TOWNSEND, House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, No. 922 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Tenth Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO'S UNION DEPOTS, Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND STREET (Opposite Christ Church), And Corner of NINTH and MARKET The largest, cheapest, and best stock of FURNITURE. Of every description in the world. 2 1/2

CHALLENGE LIGHT! Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps. BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT! No chimney! No smoke! No grass. Sold by inventors. KELLY & NEEL, AGENTS WANTED. No. 911 MARKET STREET. Also, Dealers in Soap and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil, warranted not to gum or chill, \$1 1/2 per gallon. 9 1/2

Advertisement for 'HARBOR LIGHT' featuring 'PARAGON OIL AND SAFETY LAMPS' and 'CHALLENGE LIGHT!' with details about brightness and cost.

FINANCIAL. WE OFFER FOR SALE Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds, Interest payable in Gold, In the city of New York; U. S. 6'S, 1895.

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co., Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914, Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class. Government securities of all kinds bought and sold. Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets. Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, 113 1/2 No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC. TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN

DEAN'S TOBACCO advertisement listing ten facts for the people, including price and quality of cigars and segars.

INSTRUCTION. THE NATIONAL BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nos. 611 and 613 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies Taught Telegraphing. N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys and Girls, and a Course for the deaf and dumb.

TO RENT. HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE. A gentleman is desirous of Renting, on reasonable terms, a house situated in the best part of the city, provided he can sell his Furniture, which is the most modern style at a low price.

WANTS. THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED To act in important locations for the New York Accident Insurance Company. Apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESTNUT STREET. Apply soon. 2 1/2

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Advertisement for 'WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.' featuring various sewing machines and their features.

Advertisement for 'PENNYSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS' featuring a 'Fifth Great Sale of VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS'.

Advertisement for 'THE ENTIRE COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE' by 'JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'.

Advertisement for 'THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY' by 'LUCKY, MEEKER & CO.'.

Advertisement for 'BUGGY HARNESS, from \$22.50 to \$150' and other harness items by 'LUCKY, MEEKER & CO.'.

Advertisement for 'GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES'.

Advertisement for 'GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.'.

Advertisement for 'MCCALLUMS, GREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc.'.

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Advertisement for 'GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1/2'.

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